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THE SUMMER'S QUEEN.

BY CHARLES C. BILL.

Quick the verdure springs
From the fruitful ground,
Sweet the music rings
Through the welkin round!
Earth and sky and air
Vocal seem to be,
Melody most rare,
Nature in her glee!

Echoes softly float,
Odors balmy stray,
Where the tuneful throat
Trills the mellow lay.
Where the fountain leaps,
And the streamlets glide,
Where the ivy creeps
By the water's side.

Where the mossy stone,
'Mid the cool retreat,
Like the Pleiads' throne,
Tempts the weary feet!
Where the blossoms vie
With the glowing green,
There the zephyrs sigh
To the Summer's Queen!

From the Democratic Review.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FERRETT SNAPP NEWCRAFT, ESQ.

Being a full Exposition and Exemplification of

"THE CREDIT SYSTEM."

[CONCLUDED.]

My bank went through with the rest, and with it commenced the new and most glorious era of that great Credit System, of which it has been truly said, that its destruction would be immediately followed by universal ignorance and barbarism. My lawyer had incorporated into our charter a phrase of my own invention, and which, in my opinion,—and I hope I am not misled by vanity,—embodies the greatest improvement ever made in the system of banking, I allude to the provision that the capital of our bank should be paid in, "ON SECURED TO BE PAID."

Under this convenient and salutary provision, on the breaking up of the session, we returned to Ragamuffinville, and immediately commenced operations. We began with engraving and filling up notes to the amount of twice our nominal capital, with which we paid the first instalment on our subscriptions for stock. the whole of which, with the exception of a few hundred shares—assigned to some members of the Legislature as a compliment for voting according to their consciences—was distributed among ourselves. For the remaining instalments, as they become due, we first issued the stock, then gave our notes of hand for the amount, and then pledged the stock as collateral security.

Here then was the credit system brought to that perfection which I had long imagined possible and now saw realized. It was the ideal representation of a pyramid reversed; nothing at the bottom, and a vast expansion of surface at the top. It was credit founded on credit, paper on paper, and promise on promise. It might, consequently, be extended to an infinite series, or at least so long as human credulity, that great beast of burden, could be brought to stagger under the blessing.

We had some difficulty in finding a cashier to make oath that our capital was thus *"paid in, or secured to be paid"*; but, at length, were lucky enough to catch a man exactly suited to our purposes; one just emerged from the errors of the dark ages, and who recognised the distinction between the letter and spirit of an oath. He saw clearly that "secured to be paid," was an indefinite phrase, and, consequently, meant just what a man pleased to make it. He, therefore, swore most manfully, and our bank proceeded to business, by, in the first place, lending twenty-five per cent. more than the whole of its capital to the directors, the cashier, and the president, to wit, myself, who claimed, and received, one-third of the whole, as my lawful share.

Having thus achieved the grand desideratum of making money out of nothing, my next step was to turn the discovery to the greatest advantage by changing what was worth nothing for something of real value. The truth is, I could never entirely discard from my mind certain unpleasant intruding doubts of the stability of my system, and therefore resolved to make my hay while the sun shone. Accordingly, I conceived another grand scheme for the employment of the surplus funds of our institution. I proposed to a certain number of the members of the Legislature, to which I now no longer appertained, a plan for a great public improvement, that is a rail road of a few hundred miles in length.

The thing was kept perefectly snug, while, by means of the funds furnished by our bank, which was capable of expanding like an empty bladder, we proceeded quietly to purchase all the land in the immediate vicinity of the line of the contemplated improvement, which was intended however sovely for the public good.—We then once more commenced the system of log-rolling, to which I added another lever of my own invention, to wit, the agency of lobby members, and the law passed by a great majority; although sturdily opposed by an ignorant, old Dutch member who insisted that the public good had come to signify nothing but private interest.

Our project went on swimmingly, and such was the rise of property along the contemplated improvement, that it was afterward ascertained it had become the representative of more paper promises of one kind or other, than the whole district of country through which it passed, would sell for, after the great improvement was made. Such was one of the first triumphs of my new Credit System, the great advantage of which is, that it enables people to run in debt indefinitely, and property to represent fifty times as much paper as it is worth.

As a sort of interlude to this, I become a purchaser of vast tracts of public lands in the West, which I paid for in the notes of our bank, on which I expected to realize immense profits and which, even though it fell in price, would still be worth more than our paper promises, the chief recommendation of which was, that the moment they passed from my hands as a private person, in payment of a debt, the debt was paid though they might become ever so worthless afterwards. This is another great advantage of my newly invented Credit System, if not to those who receive, at least to those who pay.—In this case as I purchased of Uncle Sam, my conscience was quite easy, for in case the worst came to the worst, the old fellow could afford to lose the money.

I was now rolling in wealth; the idol of the brokers; the oracle of financiers; the controller of the stock market; the envy of all that miserable race, which lives on real property and labor; and the founder of cities, for I had laid out six of these on my new lands, or rather on the maps of my lands, some which threatened to outgrow even the great emporium of Ragamuffingville. Nay, I don't know but I may in time become the founder of a great empire on the North Pacific, where I once established an agency for buying muskrat and mink skins.

But alas! there is nothing perfect in this world and my New Credit System, though as near perfection as possible, was unluckily a little out at one of its elbows. It contained a vile principle, by which it is said by pretended philosophers, every thing in the natural and moral world is regulated. I mean the mischievous and abominable principle of RE-ACTION, the greatest enemy to the Credit System which has ever presented itself. Under the operation of this, it is pretend that the affairs of this world resemble the action of a pendulum, which the father it is driven one way the farther it will recede on the other, thus ever returning to opposite extremes.

Whether there be such a law of nature, or necessity or not, certain it is that I now began to experience the existence of some cause or other by which the equilibrium of my new Credit System was sadly disturbed. At first I ascribed it to the great number of banks which had grown out of the system, which capitals, *"paid in or secured to be paid,"* in a similar manner to ours; and the operation of the old saying that "too much pudding will choke a dog." This however was so contrary to my first principle, namely, that it was utterly impossible to have too much of a good thing, and of course an excess of credit and paper money, that I discarded it with contemptuous indignation. At length I hit the nail on the head. I discovered the origin of all the dangers which now began to threaten my system in two great sources, namely, the "Specie Circular and the Specie Humbug." These two humbugs plagued me exceedingly. The former interfered with the founding of my cities in the West, by striking at the root of my Credit System, which contemplated the entire extension of every thing but promises to pay instead of payments; and the latter was a serious obstacle to my plan of causing the people to give up their absurd prejudices in favor of silver and gold, by keeping the latter out of sight until they should actually forget such things ever existed. I always considered specie as the great ally of ignorance and barbarism, and was convinced in my own mind that an extensive paper circulation representing, and which nobody was obliged to redeem, was the sole agent of refinement and civilization. And here I must do myself the justice to state that the idea which a 'Great Financier" of the present day has since carried into practice, of issuing the notes of defunct institutions, upon the above principle, was suggested by me in a confidential conversation.

Be this as it may, these two mischievous humbugs caused a sudden revusion in the floodtide of my affairs. The dunderheaded people, I mean the big pawed Farmers, and the hardhand Mechanics and Laborers, began once more to recall to mind those demoralizing substitutes for paper money, silver and gold which are well denominated in the Scriptures the root of all evil. Certain mischievous fellows, out of revenge for being disappointed in getting discounts at my bank, began to write essays in some one of the newspapers whose editors were in a similar predicament, full of the most disorganizing principles. They maintained the enormous heresy of Equal Rights, denounced Monopolies; denied that a promise was the actual substance of the the thing promised, and cancelled the obligation; and dared to insinuate that a superstructure that had no foundation would be very likely to fall to the ground, the first storm it encountered. Nay, they had the hardihood to assert that of nothing, nothing could come, and this struck at the very heart of my system. In vain did I marshal my forces, consisting of editors of newspapers whom I had conciliated by my generosity, and who repaid me with gratitude; politicians whom I had linked body and soul with the existence of my system, and who lived and breathed in that alone; and legislators who had grown out of it like toad stools from rotten wood. In vain did I set on foot the cry of Loco Foco, Fanny Wright, Robert Dale and Jack Cade; equally vain then I called on the people who owed more than they could pay; the people who sighed to make promises they could not fulfil, and all those who desired to live by their wit instead of their labors, to come forth and defend their possessions, their morals and their religion. All would not do. The stubborn ignorance of the mass of mankind, which prevents them from knowing when they are well off, or properly distinguishing betwixt happiness and misery.

It behooved us, therefore, to make ready for the shock; and accordingly we proceeded to prepare ourselves for a run upon our bank. We had only specie enough in our vaults to pay the postage of our letters, and our capital consisted entirely of the following items:

Firstly.—The notes of hand which represented the stock of the bank.

Secondly.—The stock of the bank which represented the notes of hand.

Thirdly.—The debts due to the bank, to wit, the notes of the President, directors, and editors and politicians, we had thought it prudent to make friends of, and in order to resist the stupid, ignorant hostility of the "big paws" and others. I had almost forgot to mention that somewhat rising one-third more than the whole amount of the nominal capital of our bank, was loaned to myself and the Directors, of which I had by far the greatest share, as was but just, seeing I had not only invented the great improvement in the Credit System, but likewise the means of carrying it into execution by log-rolling.

This brief exposition will serve better than any other mode, to exemplify the principles of my system. The reader will readily perceive that our Bank had actually no other capital than public confidence, or as the infidel Loco Focos, and Fanny Wright men, who believe in nothing but Specie Humbugs, call it, public credulity. This was the prefection of my system. It is easy enough to found a Banking System on a specie basis, but to raise it upon credit alone, I consider the triumph of financiering.

Our first act, in order to meet the unreasonable demands of the senseless people who held our notes, a great amount of which we had issued in anticipation to strengthen us against the coming storm, was to discharge a great duty to ourselves. Charity begins at home, is one of the fundamental maxims of my Credit System. So we unanimously decided to liquidate our own obligations by cancelling all our respective notes, given as security for the capital stock.—Our next act was to cancel the certificates pleged by ourselves as collateral security for the stock; and our third to throw both notes and certificates into the fire. Thus at once were cancelled all our responsibilities in the most satisfactory manner. The bank which according to my great Credit System, originated in nothing, returned to its original element of nothing, and all parties were perfectly content, except those eternal and disorgenizing grumblers, the Loco Focos and Jack Cade men whom nothing will satisfy, who came with their hands full of our notes to demand payment, and began of talk to tarring and feathering. But the Mayor had providentially ordered out the military to overawe these unreasonable villains; and so my gentlemen went home with each a flea in his ear. I dare say some of them suffered considerably by the loss of a pitiful sum, unworthy the notice of the great inventor of the Credit System, but I have since quieted my conscience by subscribing liberally to soup-houses, and thus fairly quit scores with these wretched, irreligious, demoralized beings.

This equitable adjustment of our affairs placed me on the very pinnacle of prosperity. I paid all my debts to the people, and might now have sat down in the enjoyment of a quiet conseience, amid unbounded wealth, but the truth is, I longed for a single hundred thousand dollars, to make up two millions, and unfortunately an opportunity seemed to present itself in the nick of time.—I had a particular friend,—one with whom I had done business for years past, and regularly got to windward of two or three times a year; but with all this the fellow crept along prosperously by some inconceivable means beyond my comprehension. There are such men in the world, and of all beings in the creation they most puzzle me to account for their prosperity. They themselves pretend to explain it by quoting that stale maxim about honesty being the best policy; but for my part I never saw honesty achieve such wonders, and accordingly it does not constitute one of the elements of my Credit System. It is at war with the spirit of the age and the progress of improvement.

Be this as it may, when in consequence of the "suspension" of our Bank, I had got rid of all my responsibilities in the most satisfactory manner, and felt myself perfectly independent of panic and pressure, my worthy friend came to me one day with a proposition to sell a tract of new land, comprising three millions of acres several large towns in perspective. This tract I had originally sold him at a pretty considerable profit, and now thought it would be a capital operation to purchase back again under the depression of the panic which I was convinced would blow over again and be followed by a corresponding reaction of prices.

My worthy friend was excessively alarmed, and consequently very desirous to sell his land, and realize the proceeds, as soon as possible. I took advantage of his apprehensions, and finally purchased back my land at somewhat less then half of what I received for it, paying him cash in hand. The poor creature went away highly delighted, and what is not common on such occasions, both parties were perfectly satisfied. He rejoiced in selling, and I in purchasing, what I was assured would enrich me a few hundred thousand in the end.

This would undoubtedly have been the case if it had not been for the obstinate ignorance and stupidity of our outlandish Government, which about this time began a series of diabolical experiments which played the very mischief with my Credit System, and gradually undermined its only support, namely, the public credulity. It undertook to refuse my bank notes in payment of the public lands, which operated against my system like a two-edged sword, right and left. It injured its credit and depressed the price of lands, by demanding payment in specie instead of what all people of good breeding call its "representative."

It embarrassed me terribly, and was the commencement of downfall of one of the greatest estates ever acquired by a single man in the United States. People when they found themselves obliged to give real value instead of its respectable representative for lands, began to calculate the cost, etc., which they never did before, when they paid in promises which neither themselves nor any body else ever expected to redeem, Land began to descend rapidly, and like a waggon runing down hill, the fearer it got to the bottom the faster it went. Not content with aiming this blow at the national prosperity, this outlandish Government not long afterwards proposed the "Infamous Scheme" of a divorce of Bank and State, which completed my downfall.

"Infamous scheme," indeed, for what could be more infamous, than withdrawing the Government from a partnership in which it furnished a great portion of the capital, and all the credit, while the other parties received all the profits? It was in fact a base conspiracy against my system, and accordingly all the really honest patriots raised a hue and cry the moment it made its appearance. I was one of the first that moved in the busines by calling a meeting of every man who owed more than he could pay, in the city Ragamuffinville—and they were not a few in number—which denounced the Specie Circular, the Infamous Scheme, and the outlandish Administration, which had, by its stupid folly, arrested the career of my Credit System, and ruined the country by prematurely experimenting on the capacy of mankind, to continue the practice of running in debt through an infinite series, as I am convinced can be done, if no mischievous attempts are made to appeal to their common sense and experience.

But I have neither temper nor patience to detail all the mischievious follies and stupid experiments of our outlandish Government, and, besides the details of my decline are by no means so agreeable to my recollection as those of my rise. Suffice it to say that the great land speculation I made out of my simple friend, as I thought I had at the time, was the primary case of my catastrophe. The blunderers of this outlandish Government had arrested the glorious career of speculation, which like a top the moment it ceases to whirl round, falls to the ground. I had risen with speculation, and I fell with speculation. I had lived for years in the anticipation of a rise in the value of every thing on the face of the earth, except paper-money, and as soon as prices declined I became to all intents and purposes "a lame duck."

It is unnecessary to enter into details, as my object is not to record my descent, but my ascension. Suffice it to say, that the vile persecutions and egregious blunders of our outlandish Administration at length brought me to a "suspension," that being the genteel phrase for what use to be called bankruptcy. And here I will pause a moment to observe on the truth of the Conservative theory, that my Credit System is the parent of all that is pure and refined in human society. In nothing is more strikingly exemplified than the refinements it has brought about in our language. In the "iron money and black broth," days of specie circulation, whence a man would not or could not pay his debts he was called a *bankrupt*,—now he has only *suspended*; taking in another in a bargain was called swindling, now it is speculation; running in debt without paying, or having any prospect of doing it, is now enterprise: crime is imprudence, and murder is a great misfortune.

But if any doubt remains of the beautiful perfection of my system, it will be found in the following fact which I record as the consummation of its triumphs. I had for more than fifteen years lived in the greatest luxury, and splendor; I had spent in that time upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; I had held property to the amount of between two and three millions, and yet wher I came to investigate my affairs critically, I found that at no period of my prosperity had I ever been worth a dollar in the world! In short, I had been over head and ears in debt every moment of that time.

Can any one after this doubt for a single moment the perfection of my Credit System? Can any man that loves his country or his species, refrain from joining with me in denouncing the Specie Circular, the Specie Humbug, the Infamous Scheme, and the tissue of blundering ignorance exhibited by our outlandish Administration? But for these I might have gone on accumulating "responsibilies" and spending money like dirt, to the end of my life, and what if my debts had increased all that time? It would only have been a few hundred thousand dollars more issues of paper money, by some body or other, and the vacuum would have been supplied. This is the great beauty of my system. It works by an infinite series, as it were, and there is only one trifling thing wanting, namely, that there should be all debtors, and no creditors in the world. I don't despair of bringing this about, when, as will certainly be the case a couple or three years hence, our ignorant outlandish Administration is replaced by my disciples of the Credit Systsm. Then shall we see the age of Internal Improvements, unexampled, exquisite refinement, and unlimited public prosperity, for then will every one owe and nobody pay; then will the wealth of the nation like that of England be demonstrated by the amount of its debt; then will the true Agrarian principle be in practical operation, for a man who borrows a hundred thousand dollars will be as rich as the one that lends it; and there will be no occasion for a bottom to the sea, for the whole world will be adrift on its surface.

Such are the anticipations with which I solace the lazy hours of my temporary retirement from the business of the world. My other auxiliary comfort is in recalling the busy scenes of my former career, and either suggesting great speculation to others, or imagining the same for myself. In this way I endeavor to get rid of the desperate ennui of a life free from the perplexity and distraction of being out of debt. I have compounded with my creditors at a pistareen in the pound, and the leaden depression consequent on being freed from the excitement of getting up every morning without knowing whether I should not be "suspended" before night; and going to bed every night with the anticipation of being a lame duck the next morning, is now the principal evil of which I complain. It is inconceivable what interest such vicissitudes communicated to life, and were it not that I look forward to the speedy downfall of our ignorant outlandish Administration, and the resuscitation of Credit System in more than its past glory, I really believe I should be obliged to turn philanthropist, to pass away the time.

P. S. I forgot to mention that on my retirement from the presidency of my bank, the Directors unanimously voted me a plate worth twenty thousand dollars; and that my father to whose lesson I am indebted for every blessing I have enjoyed or anticipated, has lately been appointed by the Federal Common Council of Ragamuffinville, Chairman of the Finance Committee, on acount of his great talent at *'raising the wind'* which is now the principle employment of our States and Corporations.

KEEPING THE WHOLE LAW.—Many years ago when a law was brought into the Assembly to fine any person who did not 'keep holy the Sabbath day,' Dr. Mitchell said if they made any one of the Commandments the law of the land, he was for making them all so, and would fine that man who would not labor six days acording to the commandment, 'Six days shalt thou labor,' &c.

DESTRUCTIVE ORGANS.—A phrenologist remarking that some persons had the organs of murder and benevolence strongly and equally developed, 'Doubtless,' was the reply of an individual present, 'those are the persons who would kill one with kindness.'

SHARP PAINS.—A physician attending a man afflicted with inflammatory, rheumatism, reports that he was some part of the time suffering under such sharp pains, that those who attempted to turn him in his bed were severely cut in the hands and arms.

From the Saco Democrat.

THE CONSERVATIVE BRANCH OF THE OPPOSITION.

We copy the following faithful portrait of conservatism and its *leader* from the Bangor Democrat. The city of Bangor—the seat of mad speculation, is at the same time the seat of conservatism. The leaders are and will be known in the annals of this State as the most desperate and reckless of land speculators, and the *present* holders of city lots. These are they who in '36 thronged the lobbies and filled the avenues to the State Legislature with petitions and requests for Bank, Rail Road, and RockCompany charters. To this selfish and mercenary clan are we indebted for the most of the special legislation which has resulted from our *democratic* legislatures. Self-aggrandisement was their only object; and now that they can no longer hold the strings of the public purse or *assume* the direction and dictation of all the legislation for their own use and behoof, they affect disgust at the course which the democratic party in obedience to their principle are earnest in pursuing.

Conservatives truly! They would *conserve* to themselves and themselves alone, honor and emolument. They have democracy on their lips while their hearts are far from its teachings and still farther from its influence. The THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER are more valuable in their estimation than 'equal laws and equal rights.'

The question has been asked, what will this new coalition of restless spirits and deserters from all parties do during the present canvass, and at the approaching election?

They will do all their feeble ability will permit—rally upon a third candidate, entangle in their foils, under *false pretences* and by *deception* as many honest men as possible, attempt to defeat the candidates of the people, after which the leaders, or more properly the *leader*, intends to *sell out the vote of the people* to the Kent party proper, to the best possible advantage, as he avowed he intended to do in the Eastern Republican of the 26th June.

'Who is the leader of this *cilque of Democratic Republican Conservative Federal Whigs?*

John Hodgdon, President of the Mercantile Bank, of Bangor, and the editor of the Eastern Republican, who has called three conventions to be held in Bangor, on the 19th of July, to oppose the *destructive measures of the Administration.*'

'And who is John Hodgdon, and what does he want?

He is rather a harmless man, who has been vastly overrated on account of his assumed gravity and wisdom, between whom and the people there was a slight, a *very small* difference of opinion last year. He had the vanity to think himself a suitable man for Governor, but the people (stupid dolts!) differed with him in opinion, and never gave him one solitary vote, either in State Convention or at the polls. Because the people presumed to oppose him last year he has determined upon signal retaliation by opposing them this year.

'How will he do this?

He will open a rendezvous and enlist the odds and ends, the disaffected and disappointed of all parties, and next witer *trade away* his squad to Mr. Kent on the best terms he can obtain.

'Has he any political strength?'

None personally—very little through others. His unrestrained ambition has 'overleaped itself,' and left him in a horrizontal position, gasping for breath, but still with his 'dagger of lath' pointed at the people for their cruel oppression and unpardonable neglect.

'Has he ever supported the National Administration?'

Yes—while he was fed with the public money—had the Surplus Revenue in his bank, and the patronage of government to bolster up his credit. But being a warm advocate of a 'well regulated credit system,' his bank suspended specie payments, to show the people what sort of a credit system he supports. He has now found out that the measures of the administration are terribly destructive.

Did he support the candidate of the Democratic party last year?

No.

'Why?'

Because he was not the candidate for Governor.

'Let him go—he would rule or ruin—he is selfish, mercenary and reckless, and just the person to get up and lead off a faction, and to have the command of a corps of *Swiss Guards.* Who will the *Democratic Republican Conservative Federal Whigs* nominate as a third candidate for Governor?

It is of little consequence. Benj. Shaw, the editor of the Frankfort Intelligencer, in whom the citizens of his own town have resolved they have no confidence, would be an appropriate nomination, but from motives of *policy*, not principle, some other person will probably be selected.

'How many votes can the Conservatives throw in this State?

That depends altogether upon the extent of the disaffection in the federal party proper.—The Conservative faction cannot throw *two hundred*; perhaps the entire fag-end of the federal party may throw *five hundred votes.*—

At any rate the Democratic Republican Conservative Federal Whigs cannot get *half* as many votes as were thrown for the anti-masonic candidate in 1834, when the democracy obtained a signal victory over Sprague and the anti-candidate.

'Who are the Democratic Republican Conservative Federal Whigs in favor of, for the next Presidency?'

Henry Clay. They openly avow their preference for him, and some of the indiscreet and noisy ones want 'to bet that the National Administration *is down!*' and that Henry Clay will be the next President.

'Do the Conservatives oppose the measures of the Administration generally, or only one, the Independent Treasury measure?

They first pretended to oppose only the Independent Treasury measure, but they now oppose the Administration in every important particular.

'Are they National Bank men?'

Yes. They publicly avow it.

'In favor of shin-plasters and bank-plasters, and the postponement of a resumption of specie payments by the banks?'

Yes. Being principally Bank Presidents, Directors and Stockholder, their *interest* settles the question.

'In what important particlar do the conservatives differ from the other branch of the opposition?

There is little or no difference in *principle*—and but slight difference as to men, and this only for the purpose of accumulating political capital, by deceiving the unwary in order to *drive a better bargain* when the leaders *sell out* to Kent, and dispose of men like cattle in the market, for the benefit of a handful of disappointed men.

'Both branches of the opposition, then, are engaged in a common cause, and play into each other's hands?

Most certainly. The Conservative notices of meetings, and attacks upon the Administration appear in organs of both branches of the opposition. Portland Advertiser and Bangor Whig defend the conservatives and call them *good independent fellows*, and the Augusta correspondent of the Eastern Republican last winter, the then acting Land Agent, and now chief clerk in that office was especially valorous in abusing the democratic members of the legislature and commending the men and cause of the federal party proper. The Advertiser, the Whig and Republican are now 'cheek by jowl.'

'Is there any doubt about Mr Fairfield's election?'

'It is morally certain that he will be elected, if the democarcy discharge their duty. Our party was never better united never in better spirits, or more firmly resolved to give the *'long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether.'* Sectional divisions, heart-burnings and differences about men, have been laid aside or winked out of sight, and common feeling animates all hearts, to restore the democratic ascendancy in the State.

FEDERAL EFFORTS.

The Evening Journal announces that a large edition of the extra Jeffersoian, containing the ponderous speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio, has been printed, and will be delivered to order.—The same speech has already been published in about every federal newspaper with which we exchange (and their name is legion) and has been disseminated, by reams, from Washington *at the public expense.* The object of the effort is, to convict the late and present administraions of extravagant expenditures. The mode of argument is very "wiggish" indeed; not only is truth suppressed, but falsehood is largely inserted. The annual appropriations under the administration of Messrs Adams and Clay are contrasted with those of the last two or three years; but it forms no part of the design to allude to the unavoidable but extravagant expenditure for Indian removals and Indian wars—to the fact that *thirty thousand pensioners* have been added to those supported by the government, by laws, the justice of which no one disputes—to the new organization of the patent office, and the greatly increased duties imposed on that office by a law of Congress—or to the natural and necessary augmentation of the expenses of government arising from the extension of our population over an immense region of hitherto unoccupied territory.

Still less would it comport with the design of this federal missile to show by whose votes the large expenditures have been authorized; or to exhibits the estimates and recommendations of the Executive departments compared with the appropriation bills as passed by Congress. We quote the language of the Globe on this subject: "Is it not the most extraordinary sample of effrontery ever afforded by the desperate and reckless opposition, which have from the beginning made war on the government by attacking its finances, to impute the extraodinary dissipation of the public money, which their own policy and their votes have produced, to the administration, which has resisted them at every step? They do not pretend that the estimates laid before Congress, and the appropriations asked by the departments, have been extravagant. They cannot, because they have not only sanctioned them by their votes, but they have gone beyond them, and by carrying off a few friends of the administration, from peculiar interests, to join them in new and special appropriations, pushed the actual expenditure far beyond the recommendations of the Executive. And this is not all. The federal party, at every session, have proposed enormous additional appropriations, for which they could not get even a squad of the friends of the administration to vote, and which they were thus foiled in passing—and yet this prodigal party, whose principle is extravagance and taxation, and whose schemes have been the ruin of the administration, by forcing its policy upon it, talks of economy! and would hold the democracy, which as a body, has resisted their waste, responsible for the disorders which they, through their great Bank and their intrigues and management in Congress, have entailed on the country."

But the main design of the clamor raised by the "irredeemables," in their new-born zeal for "public economy," is to divert the public attention from the great issue before the country, between the funding scheme of Alexander Hamilton, (which includes a National Debt as well as a National Bank) and the Constitutional Treasury and unembarrassed trade advocated by the democracy, under which industry would be ensured its reward, and commerce prosper, in an unfluctuating career. Let their misrepresentations on other subjects be duly answered but let not the vitally important question of Bank or No Bank, be lost sight of for a moment in the fog which they purposely create with that view.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Skowhegan Sentinel.

OUTRAGEOUS ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POWER BY A FEDERAL DEPUTY SHERIFF!

Few, very few, are fully aware of the tremendous exertions which are being made in every way imaginable, by the Federal party—particularly the Office holders—to carry the State, at the next election. Every influence that can be brought to bear upon an individual—whether it be flattery, bribery, threats, compulson, or oppression—is exerted to the fullest extent, and in the most unscrupulous manner. In proof of this, we will state a fact which was communicated to us a few days since, by a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. It is this:

A Federal Deputy Sheriff, in this county had an Execution, not long since, against two men who belonged to the Democratic party. It was inconvenient for them to pay it, when first called upon, and they asked for lenity during the life of the Execution. The Deputy refused to grant it; *but told them that if they would come over to the Whig side, he would show them lenity—otherwise he should give them none, but immediately sell their property at auction!* The Democrats would not sell their principles for a mess of pottage, and the property of one of them was accordingly sold—the Deputy taking an amount of fees which may be referred to hereafter.

This is but one, we doubt not, of the hundred of instances of this nature which have occurred, and will occur between now and September; but it is amply sufficient to show the manner in which the Federalists are using and abusing the little brief authority which they have accidentally acquired. Will the honest portion of even the Federal party approve of and sanction such detestable means to secure the ascendancy of that party? We trust not. Will the Democracy of this County and of the States suffer their Federal opponents to thus trample upon their rights, and endeavor to grind them to the dust, without making one powerful and mighty effort to free themselves from such Federal Goths and Vandals? Time will show.

☞Dare the Federal Tory Somerset Journal deny the truth of the above statement?

THE PEOPLE PAY. We understand that a person by the name of *Adams*, under the pay of the State, as it is said, for the ostensible purpose of looking up settlers and attending to other matters connected with the Land Office, is scouring about the country organizing and drilling the federal party, and distributing the Office Holders Organ, alias Voice of the People, and other electioneering documents, such as "F. O. J. Smith's Letter to his Constituents."—By this we suppose that the fund of $75,000, obtained by Col. Dumont of the Massachusetts federalists to re-elect Mr. Kent, is nearly exhausted; if it were not so, undoubtedly our opponents would in this case have drawn upon that fund, and would not have presumed to pay their agent and spy, with the people's money [Bangor Dem.

BOSTON FUNDS.

The federal papers are excellent at crying "*Mad Dog*"—Having ascertained that the people of this State feel deeply to resent the effort now making to buy them over to federalism with funds furnished for that purpose by the aristocracy of Boston, they have got up a story that contributions have been levied in Boston for the democratic party, and that they passed into our hands for distribution through the State. The whole story is false—there is not a word of truth in it, nor the slightest circumstance on which to found it. But it is not so, in relation to the funds of the federal party. Contributions for the aid of that party in Maine, have openly and unblushingly been licited in Boston, *and the fact is susceptible of proof.* The Waldo Patriot, a federal paper published at Belfast was in part got up on, and is still sustained by funds raised by the Boston Aristocracy, on which *"black mail"* to the amount of thousands of dollars more will be levied during the campaign. A distinguished federalist in Boston, in view of certain efforts made there, recently expressed his entire conviction that his political friends would elect a member of Congress in Cumberland District—he thought it *"impossible"* that the democracy could withstand the appliances put in requeisition to defeat them. The result of the election will show how erroneously he judged, and that in 1838, as in 1834, the democracy, not only of Cumberland, but of the State, will come out of the contest victorious. Eastern Argus.

Hon. James K. Paulding, of New-York, has been appointed, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Hon. Mahlon Dickinson, resigned. Mr. P. is creditably known to the country as the popular author of some interesting novels. The appointment is commended, by the men of all parties, as an excellent one.—Saco Democrat.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, July 17, 1838.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Democratic Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the County of Oxford will be held at the Court House in Paris in said County on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, and County Treasurer for the ensuing political year.

A Democratic Convention for Oxford Congressional District will be held at the same place at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

It is requested that each town entitled to a Representative in the State Legislature should send two delegates other towns and plantations will each send one.

By order of the County Committee.

June 11, 1838.

They take but a superficial view of the present political contest, who think that the dispute is about a particular measure or men. Even the question of "bank or no bank," apart from the consequences that would hereafter result from the triumph of the Bank power, is of little comparative importance. It is a war of principle. The lasting prosperity of the great body of the people, and the existence of our democratical institutions are at stake. By suffering the power to pass into the hands of the aristocracy of wealth, by chartering their fifty million bank, the country would not be impoverished at least at present. The wealth that now exists would still remain. The sufferings of the people would arise from its unequal distribution The rich uniting power to wealth and sustained in their schemes of agrandizement by a deluded people would be enabled to absorb the energies and monopolize the property of the great mass of the community, so that we should soon see those distinctions in society prevailing here which in older countries have descended to the present generation from the darkness of the feudal ages. It is true that the present tendency of our laws and institutions is opposed to the introduction or establishment of such a state of things nor would our people submit to it at present.—The poison which is to corrupt our system must in order to be successful be introduced slowly and cautiously so as not to alarm the fears or excite the distrust of the patient. The present is most emphatically a contest between the principles of the old federal and democratic parties. The genius of our institutions and the spirit of our people are essentially democratic, and therefore, a triumph of the aristocracy can be but temporary. It can last only long enough for the people to see how little their practice agrees with their professions. Their contempt of the people and their hatred of what they term the lower class is continually manifesting itself, in spite of the warning of prudence and the sense of dependence upon the votes and support of this same class.—Nothing but the unpopularity of the principles and the narrow, selfish and illiberal spirit, aiming only at wealth and power, which actuates the federal party, prevents their acquiring or retaining the confidence of the people. They have wealth to tempt the unprincipled and to influence the indifferent politician, talents to gloss over a bad cause and misrepresent all the measures of their opponents, and even to delude their followers into the belief that they alone possess wisdom and virtue enough to govern the country. It is a proud reflection to the patriot that notwithstanding all this, the majority remain fixed and immovable in the principles of democracy.

The federalists are beginning to perceive that their conduct during the brief space they have had the power in this State has not been such as to entitle them to the confidence and support of the people. Their great hobby the North Eastern Boundary they have ridden as far as they think it safe or prudent. They are disposed to stable their steed for the present. The contingency has arrived under which Gov. Kent was to run the boundary line, and now they begin to think that the less said on that subject the better. They therefore hope now to gull the people with boasting of what they will do if the people will trust them with the power a few years longer. The official in this State says, "Let the Whigs have the power, long enough to accomplish something and we will be bound that they will not exhibit such a beggarly account of empty boxes." We have no doubt that if they could have the power long enough they would fill their pockets and "boxes" too out of the earnings of the people. They may safely indulge in boasts of what they would do if the people will trust them with the power a little longer. They will not be brought to the test. We can only judge of what they would probably do if they could, by our experience of their past conduct, and this has not been such as to induce the people to trust them again.

The desperation of the federalists is manifested by their mode of electioneering. They distrust the virtue and intelligence of the people, or rather fear lest they know too much to be duped by their hollow-hearted professions. They seem to think that an electioneering campaign cannot be carried on without a large supply of money, but as the people are a little suspicious of this mode of conducting business, it is not thought prudent that the fact should be generally known. Hence the exposure of the amount raised by them to be used in this State to influence the coming election has excited a good deal of commotion among the leaders. When fairly caught they attempt to elude exposure by crying stop thief. If their object is to render themselves ridiculous as well as base they are likely to succeed.

FEDERAL ELECTIONEERING.

We have heard of some instances of electioneering by federal agents, that ought to cover with infamy any party that authorizes or sanctions them. Bribery, corruption and intimidation are freely resorted to. Money is freely offered by those who it is well known have no surplus funds of their own to dispose of. We are informed that a poor democrat was recently offered by one of their agents five dollars in money and a further supply of his neccesities if it should be needed between this and election, if he would vote the federal ticket. Though destitute of the means of buying bread for his family, he replied to the insulting offer that he would beg or starve first. The agent who made this offer it is well known has not money of his own in such abundance as to be able to give five dollars for a single vote.—Comment on such conduct is needless.

From the Portland Standard.

CONGRESS. The bill for the increase of the Army has passed Congress since our last. In the Senate Mr. Buchanan's special deposite scheme (published in our last) was adopted as an amendment to Mr. Webster's bill, and the bill was finally rejected, by a vote, ayes 21, noes 29—of our Senators Mr. Williams voted for and Mr Ruggles against the bill. In the Senate on Monday July 2d, Mr. Wright's bill repealing the deposite law and intending thereby to restore the act of 1783, was taken up on the third reading. It passed ayes 27, nays 22.—Mr. Williams from Maine voted for, and Mr. Ruggles against it. Before the vote was taken,

Mr CALHOUN said, I rise to explain the views I entertain in relation to this *bill*, and the grounds on which I intend to place my vote.

It was my misfortune not to have heard the discussion on Saturday, when the bill was introduced; having been detained from my seat by an engagement with which I could not dispense.

It is far from being agreeable to me to be compelled so often to disagree with those with whom I act on the important subject which has engrossed so much of our time; and I regret that another question should arise on which I shall again be compelled to differ, without reversing the dictates of my deliberate judgement.

If the effects of the passage of this bill would be, as it seems, to be supposed, to restore the act of 1789, no one would give it a more cordiat support than myself. That act established the Constitutional Treasury. It provided that the dues of the Government should be collected in its own currency, as established by law under the Constitution, and kept and disbursed by its own responsible officers, regularly appointed for the purpose.

This is the great principle for which I contend and which, for the good of the country, I would rejoice to see restored. But I fear that the passage of this bill would not re-establish the act of '89. There are intermediate acts that would still remain unsuperseded. The resolution of 1816, which authorizes the receipt of bank notes in the public dues, would not be repealed: nor would the usage of the Government employing banks as depositories of the public revenue be reversed. What, then, would be the effects of the passage of this bill? It would, according to my opinion, give the President almost unlimited power over the collection and keeping of the revenue. If the act of '36 be repealed, as proposed by the bill, he would be left free to order the public money to be kept by the treasurer and the collectors, or to be placed in banks; and under the resolution of '16, in conjunction with the bill introduced by the Senator from Mass. this session, and which has since become a law by the unanimous vote of those on the other side of the chamber he may order, at his pleasure, the collection to be made in gold and silver, or bank notes, provided no discrimination be made in different branches of the revenue. He might in a word, either restore the act of '89, or supersede it, as he might think best for the public good. It is, sir, a great and high responsibility to be imposed on any individual, and which I, who am, and have ever been, opposed to discretionary power, am unwilling to impose.

But should the bill become a law, and the Chief Magisstrate, in the exercise of this high discretion, should supersede the practice of putting the public funds in possession of the banks and restore the act 1789, he shall receive my decided and cordial support. A departure from the true intention and meaning of that act, has been the source of all our woes; and its restriction is a consummation devontly to be wished; but on the other hand, if he should decline the exercise of so high and responsible a power, and renew the deposite system, it would make a most unfortunate and dangerous change in the issue between us and those who are opposed to us on this important question.—It would be no longer between a bank and the constituted Treasury as it now is; but between a deposite system with and without law, as it was prior to the passage of the deposite act of '36 in which our opponents would have the advantage of advocating law against discretion.—It is a position which we could not maintain, and on which I do not choose to be put.

What course the Chief Magistrate might take if this bill should become a law, I have no means of knowing or conjecturing; but if he should act in the spirit of his messages at the opening of this and the extra sessions, he would not hesitate, be the responsibility what it may; and as I have no reason to doubt his sincerity on this great question, I hope and trust he would so act, should Congress give him the power.—It would close the door against many a calamity about to rush into the State, and do more than has ever been done by an Executive act to restore the ascendancy of the laws and Constitution. But be his determination what it may, I cannot agree to vote for the bill. My principles have been long fixed and acted on in relation to discretionary power: and in voting against this measure, I but act in conformity to them.

This bill as it came from the Senate has since been rejected in the House by a vote of 119 to 100. An amendment to the bill was subsequently offered by Mr Curtis of N. York, (exactly the same as Mr Webster offered in the Senate) to remove the five dollar restriction, as it is called, and allow the receipt of notes of specie paying banks, although they may have issued notes of a denomination less than 5 dollars.—This amendment was adopted by a large majority, and the bill as amended, passed by a vote of 173 to 34. It was sent up to the Senate and Mr Wright moved to concur in the amendments of the House, and the Senate concurred, ayes 29, noes 17. Congress was to adjourn yesterday.

From the Portland Standard.

Mr Allen, in his able and eloquent speech in the U. S. Senate on the Sub-Treasury bill, states that the U. S. Bank loaned, in the year 1830 to fifty-two members of Congress $192,000—in 1831 to fifty-nine members $322,000—in 1832, when the Bank asked for a re-charter, its loans to members of Congress amounted to $478,766. In four years, it loan-

ed to 265 members of Congress, $1,647,081. With such facts before the public—how is it possible that any truly patriotic and intelligent class of citizens can advocate the recharter of the national bank—Mr. Biddle's bank—because, after all, the Federal party are linked to his car, and are determined to restore to his institution or to his party the reins of power. And is it at at all to be wondered at, that the administration, in the nearly balanced division of the House of Representatives, has failed to carry its measure of divorce? It must be remembered what the odds are against which that measure must advance. It holds out no inducements to mercenary interests, but has all those inducements arrayed against it. It cannot possible become an instrument of political power in the hands of any party—and therefore those who habitually distrust the popular intelligence and look to such means of success, will vote against it. Besides the U. S. Bank with its immense resources, hoping to be reinstated as the fiscal agent of the government, the State Banks, hoping, likewise for a restoration of the public monies to their keeping, are in the field, and what marvel is it, that in a Congress, not elected since the plan was first announced, there should be a meager majority against so unambitious and simple a mode of conducting the national finances. It will be remembered that a majority in both houses of Congress voted to charter a National Bank—and that the VOTE from Andrew Jackson, backed up as it was by the approbation of the people, demonstrated that Congress might by a large majority, be one way and the people another. So it may now be on the measure of divorce—and such we believe to be the fact. The question to be put to the people is bank or no bank—a national institution or a separation from all banks—for the late trial of the State banks shows their utter unfitness to be entrusted with the public revenues and they can find but few advocates for their employment again.

The Sub-Treasury bill has been lost in the House—but it is, by no means a fair and final decision of the question. It is, now to be submitted to the people. It will be passed on by them. It is now within *their* reach. No corrupt influences of the monied dynasty can cause them to wever or swerve from the strict line of duty. They have the intelligence to understand the vast and momentous consequences involved in this measure, and the bearing it will have on our free institutions. Shall the banks and those interested in them, totally irresponsible to the government or the people, have the custody and profit of the public monies, or shall they be lodged in the hands of agents, responsible to the people and safely guarded from abuse? Are our institutions to be prostrated before the deadly influence of incorporated wealth strugling to reduce a free people to the yoke of an abject and degrading bondage? Is an aristocracy with nothing but unjust and unequal privileges, and profits, wrung from the labor of the Country, as a basis of their claims to dominion, to trample the intelligent, industrious, and virtuous people in the dust, to subserve their mercenary and selfish purposes? These questions are all to be decided by the people at the ballot-box. Let the timid and wavering withdraw from the contest; let the purse-proud and office fed, turn traitors to the cause; the great mass will stand by and sustain it.

THE SIGNS OE THE TIMES.

The evidences of a hearty union and co-operation of the democracy of this State, at the approaching election, which are apparent in every section, carry dismay to the hearts of the federalists, and force them, reluctantly to believe that the reign of Gov. Kent will be next, in point of length to that of Gov. Huntoon. It must be apparent to every man of ordinary observation, that six months of federal misrule has proved quite sufficient to awake the dormant energies of the democracy, and to summon from their fields and their workshops that jury, (an inteligent people) from whose verdict there is no appeal. "*We take no note of time but by its loss*" says the old proverb—and the supineness which last year permitted a federal victory would almost justify us in saying that the people of this State, long blessed by a democratic ascendancy, took no note of its advantage *but by their loss*. That loss, thanks to our system of annual elections, will be but temporary—twelve months will be the age of the federal dynasty, at the expiration of which time, it will go to the tomb of the Capulets "*unwept unhonored and unsung.*" *Eastern Argus.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor, of the Argus, from a distinguished democrat in Washington County:—

N. B. The cause of the people and Democracy looks well in this down East section. We never were in better spirits nor better united. We are determined to lay aside all past differences and forget all past dissensions—and to be of one heart and one mind. All go for principles and not men, and all take hold as one man, and give the good old cause of Democracy a raise from the dust, to such a permanent height that it never shall be again trampled on by Federalism. I am confident we shall give a good account of ourseles next September. If you at the West do as well as we at the East, we shall carry the State by a very large majority. Nothing is wanting but for the people to come out in their strength and power.

The nomination of Mr. FAIRFIELD at the late Convention, is gratifying to the democracy in this section; it is just what it should be. He is the very man—so says every democrat, and they will say so in September next. He must and will be elected in spite of the exertions of office holders, and expectants of office, Bank influence and all the power that federalism can bring against the good old democatic cause—the cause of truth, justice and the people.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BLACK COCKADE REVIVED.

In '98 the temporary triumph of the monarchical principle had infatuated the Federal party with hopes of trampling under foot the Democracy—the farming and producing classes. The cities of the Union paraded legions of the trafficking speculating gentry, who, together with their retainers, undertook to frown down free principles, and drive their suporters into disgrace. Mr. Jefferson had the Rogue's March played under his windows—the Republican members of Congress were insulted as they walked the streets of Philadelphia, and the public theaters were resorted to by the trained bands for the purpose of offering them indignities. We had similar scenes enacted in this city and N. York, on the success, of the great Bank and its sattellites, in that city. Sydney came out with an article, in which the old hereditary doctrines of the monarchy men of 1798 were bodily asserted and commended in the leading Federal press; and here, at the seat of Government, we had the outrages of the old Philadelphia black cockade mobs renewed. The windows of the Secretary of State were broke after midnight, by the discharge of cannon, and his family annoyed and insulted with the noise of horns, drums, rattles and every instrument of dissonance that could be procured. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General where treated in the same shameful manner. On that occasion, however the feelings of the Chief Magistrate were respected, and he was spared the infliction of what the National Inteligencer (the recorder of the nocturnal exploits of its friends) called the "*callithumpian*" visitation. But the vote of yesterday on Mr. Buchanan's proposition for a special deposite, was considered such a victory for the United States Bank party, and the cause of Messrs Clay and Webster, that the partisans of those leaders resolved to signalize it by and insult to the Chief Magistrate himself. For this purpose, transparencies were provided; one a coffin, lattered "SUB TREASURY," surrounded with lamps; another a quadrangular transparency, inscribed "GLORY ENOUGH," "FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS," "DOWN WITH THE MONSTER," &c. and with marshals mounted on horseback, armed *cap-a-pie*, with negroes for musicians, with pall-bearers and standard bearers, and with the illuminated coffin, &c. a long procession, composed of Whigs, as they called themselves, paraded round the President's square, playing the Dead March. From the President's they marched down the Avenue to the bridge on the Tiber, where a Druggist of the city, performing in mockery a religious service, committed the coffin to the canal. It was quite characteristic that the city of Washington should close this proceeding, marked with insult to the late and present Presidents, by making the last demonstration of it on the canal—a public work which sunk the city under a load of debt, and from which it had been relieved through the liberal recommendation and powerful influence of Gen. Jackson. Their act of ingratitude was certainly very appropriately solemnized by making a mockery of the ceremonies of religion. *Globe.*

From the Portland Standard.

A report is in circulation that Dr. Holmes, appointed by the Governor to survey the public lands upon the Aroostook, has been ordered off the Territory by the Provincial Authorities, and has in consequence, abandoned the object of his mission. We know not on what foundation this rumor rests, and yet we should not be surprised if it proved true. Such has been the insolence and contempt manifested towards this State from that quarter, and such has been the patient endurance on our part of these repeated indignities, that we should not be surprised at any thing in the way of insult from that source. We have blustered and boasted long enough, and have almost rendered ourselves a laughing stock to the rest of the Union by our profuse exhibition of *valor on paper*, while our antagonists have been at perfect liberty to heap indignities upon us at pleasure, which have been borne with a most edifying and exemplary spirit of resignation. We think things have remained long enough in this state, and some decisive adjustment of this controversy is loudly called for alike by the dignity of our State and our acknowledged rights. We are happy to observe that the Committee of Foreign relations in the Senate is preparing a report, setting fourth our claims, and designed to carry home their merits to the whole people of the Union whose co-operation we may perhaps need to reinstate us in the possession of our rights. But one opinion upon the equity of our claims was expressed in that body—and but one link is now wanting in the chain of clear and irresistable argument on which our claims are based, the *actual running* of the line according to the treaty of 1783, and it is understood a negotiation is now in progress having in view the survey of the line by a commission selected in some equitable mode for that purpose. Maine has talked long enough about her claims—she firmly insists on their early adjustment—and calls upon her sister States to aid her, if necessary, in maintaining her ancient land-marks, and at least, to aid in freeing her from the repeated insults of a foreign power, to repel which she has been in a measure thus far restrained by her regard for the repose of the Country and her undoubted trust in the firmness and sen e of justice in the National Councils.

Mr. Lauriet went up in a balloon at Salem, Mass., on the Fourth of July.

There are two great parties in the country, now brought face to face. Both seek to regulate the currency; but by different means. The one courts the embraces of a National Bank, the others sees in such an institution, an enemy to the liberties of the country. Mr Clay, aided by Mr. Biddle, leads one of these parties. The Administration, supported by the people, heads the other. This is the true issue. Loco Foco, Jacobin, Agrarian as indiscriminate-ly used, are epithets easily spoken, and save the cost of thinking. Such words may scare old women and young children. They, however, who are accustomed to look farther than words, and higher than transient successes or transient defeats, see, in the present strugle, more especially since the message of Mr. Van. Buren, at the special session of Congress grave matters of constitutional freedom—principles, vital principles, upon which thinking men have differed in this country from the first, and will continue to differ so long as the Union lasts. These differences of opinion are most salutary, and help to preserve our institutions. Yet, it cannot be disguised, that in this community, the vast preponderance of opinion upon one side, acts like a tyranny and proscription. When a short time since a writer, not more distinguished for abitity than candour, ventured in a Federal Journal, to state so plain an axiom as this, that the specie circular did not produce the bursting of the bank-bubble, and that the hard money upon one side, and the credit system on the other, was not the precise question before the country, why what a pother and a flutter was then seen. Had the Grand Mogul been pulled by the beard, there could not have been a greater stir among the faithful. And with regard to literature, have we not lately seen proclaimd from high authority, that the power of an Editor of a Periodical Review was absolute, and that he might alter, as he pleased, the contributions, sent to him to publish? Is mind thus to be bartered? Are a man's free thoughts thus to be made property of? Is that which is more to him than his body, or his life, even his spirit, to be tamed and moulded without his consent, into another's semblance? If this is understood to be the canon law of Massachusett, as now administered, why then it behooves those who respect themselves, as well as others to seek, some organs where they can think as they please, and utter what they think. We ask but one thing—in Literature and Politics, let men speak their honest opinions, in their own way.

We have extended our remarks upon this subject farther than we intended. We cannot, in conclusion, forbear stating, what we have heard from authority on which we can rely, that an American gentleman, recently in Paris, wrote to a friend in this city, that in an interview he had with the illustrious modern French philosopher, Cousin, that eminent man spoke with with interest and admiration of the Boston Quarterly Review which he characterized as one of the most remarkable works of the day. Victor Cousin, aloof from party strife, is now devoting the energies of his great mind to the training of his country, by a wise system of public education for the inevitable future which her statesman see before her. The praise of such a man is not lightly to be regarded. We find in it more than a barren complaint. We see in it a higher meaning. Minds are, as Bacon says, but different tenses of the same verb. Truth wakes an echo through God's Universe. And they who place themselves with faith and fearlessness in a true position in regard to our American Institutions, find themselves in doing so, side by side with master spirits, who are leading the van of civilization all over the world. —Boston Statesman.

The following is the Reply of Mr. FAIRFIELD to the letter of the Committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention, to inform him of his nomination for the office of Governor:

WASHINGTON, June, 27. 1838.

GENTLEMEN.—By your letter received this day, I am informed that, at a Convention of Democratic Republicans assembled at Augusta on the 20th instant, I was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of Maine. For this mark of the favorable regard of those with whom it has been my honor as well as pleasure to be politically associated, I feel grateful; and whatever may have been my views and wishes upon this subject, heretofore so often expressed to my friends, I do not, under all the circumstances of this nomination, feel at liberty to decline it.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves personally, and for those whose organ upon this occasion you are, the profound respect and esteem of

Your obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Messrs Albert Smith,
Levi J. Ham,
Amos Nourse,
M. L. Hill,
Ed. S. Jarvis, Committee.

BOTS IN HORSES. This is the time of the year in which the eggs of the bot fly are deposited upon the hair of horses, round their legs, &c., and as an itching is thereby produced, the horse in scratching himself with his teeth, gets the eggs into his mouth and thence to his stomach, when, in due time they become bots.

If a horses be given salt frequently during the prevalence of the fly, it will destroy the eggs in his stomach and prevent him from having bots. Maine Farmer.

UPPER CANADA.—We find the following in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of June 26th. If the statements are true, we think this part of the frontier at rest for a season.

Latest from Canada.—Accounts have been received this morning from Canada, of the entire defeat at the Short Hills, yesterday, and the capture of their standards and ringleaders. A large body, of troops, and 600 Indian warriors had been previously collected in their rear and gradually hemmed them in. It is said that there are many Americans among the prisoners, who will most probably be tried by a field court martial, and be executed forthwith. All communication across the river has been suspended and the boats drawn up to prevent the escape of any parties still lirking the woods.

Counterfeits—Look out.—Two Dollar Bills *Brattleboro Bank*, Vermont, are just issued.—Not being on the Counterfeit Detector, the public may be easily deceived.

The Counterfeit is Brattleboro Bank—wherens the true bill is the "*Bank of Brattleboro.*

The rogues have also spelled the town thus, Brattleborogh. The paper is good, and the execution as pronounced by a Broker, very well done. The one we have seen is dated June 7, 1838, letter A. and signed *H. R. Smith*, Cash'r, *Ep. Seymour*, President.

Eastern Argus.

NORTH CAROLINA BRANCH MINT. The gold issued from this branch has made its appearance. It is in all respect similar to the coin from the mint in Philadelphia, with the exception of a small letter C under the head of Liberty, which distinguishes the issues of this branch from either the New Orleans or Georgia branch.—*N. O. Bee.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public Vendue at Crocker & Shaw's Store in Paris in said county, on Wednesday the twenty second day of August next, at three o'clock P. M., all the right which JACOB JACKSON has in equity to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Paris, commonly called the Pray place, being a part of lots numbered fourteen and fifteen in the sixth Range of lots in said Paris, and being the same premises, which said Jackson mortgaged to Abiezer Andrews Nov. 2, 1831, as per deed recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 26, page 522, to which reference is had—mortgaged to secure the payment of $175, and interest annually.—Mortgaged also to Timothy J. Carter to secure the payment of $52, 64, and interest, annually, as per deed recorded in said Registry, Vol. 53, page 58.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, July 14th, 1838. 48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been attached on the original writ) and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morril in Dixfield Village, on Saturday the twenty fifth day of August next at two of the clock in the afternoon, All the right in equity which John J. Cross of Mexico, in said county, has or had on the 7th day of June, 1837, of redeeming the farm on which said Cross now lives, said farm being mortgaged to John G. Barnard for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

JOHN B. MORROW, Dept. Sh'ff.

Dixfield, July 10th, 1838. 48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of August next, A. D. 1838, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store occupied by A. & S. Andrews in Lovell in said county, all the right in equity which Joseph Kilgore, of said Lovell, has in and to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Lovell, to wit. Lot numbered thirty-four in the first Division of lots in said Lovell, and being the same lot or farm on which the said Joseph Kilgore now lives. Said premises or real estate being subject to a mortgage given by said Joseph Kilgore to John Wood, of said Lovell, bearing date November 19th, A. D. 1832, recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Lib. 15, Folio 74, to secure the payment of five hundred and eighty dollars and interest in two years from the date of said mortgage.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Lovell, July 12, 1838. * 48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 18th day of August next, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, at one o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest which John M. Eustis of Rumford in said county of Oxford, has or had the 27th day of June. A. D. 1837, in right of equity to redeem the Yellow House, so called, with the Lot of land on which the same stands, situated in Dixfield Village, the same being under mortgage to Sarah Eustis to secure the payment of $354,40 on demand with interest. For a more particular description of said house and lot, reference may be had to said Sarah's Mortgage Deed, dated Feb 1, 1833, and recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 39, Page 230.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, July 12th, 1838. 48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 18th day of August next at one o'clock P. M, at the Tavern of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, All the right in equity of redemption which James Burgess of Mexico, has in and to the farm and buildings now occupied by said Burgess and situated in the town of Mexico in said county.—The same being under mortgage to Charles L. Eustis to secure the payment of about two hundred dollars.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff

July 12th, 1838. 48

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of STEPHEN COFFIN late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the twenty-second day of May, 1838, and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the office of David Hammons' Esq. in Lovell, the fourth Saturdays of October and November from one till five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

WALTER L. BRYANT, } Com'rs.
JOHN WALKER, }

June 25th, 1838. 48

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and the for County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William H. Brettun late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Livermore in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

To the County Commissioners for the Coun ty of Oxford, now in session at Paris within and for said county.

YOUR Petitioners would humbly repres ent, that a road was established from Andover Corn er, on the petition of Samuel Lombard and others, in the year A. D. 1836, through Andover North Surplus, Letter C. and C. Surplus to intersect the John Lombard road, so called, which road has never yet been made or opened: Your petitioners therefore pray, that a tax may be ass essed upon the unincorporated places through which said road passes, of sufficient amount to make the same, and that a suitable agent be appointed to expend the amount so assessed

THOMAS F. EMERY & 3 others.

Andover, June 18, 1838. 48

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holen at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern *Argus* a newspaper published at Portland in the county of Cumberland by the printer to the State, three weeks successively; and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of the unincorporated places of Andover North Surplus, Letter C. and C. Surplus—the first of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted, thirty days at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, in and for said county on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., June 30, 1838.

ANDREWS A.—Bailey Sarah M.—Bailey Abigail—Brewster John—Butterfield Isaac—Bryant Arodus—Cummings Joseph—Crooker Otis—Dale Benjamin—Field Ansel—Goodenow R. K.—Harlow Eph'm—Howe Jere—Jordan Lucretia—King George—Leach Jacob B. 2—Marden Jonathan—Mason Daniel—Norton W. B.—Papt Stephen—Penley Joseph—Rust H. G.—Robinson Preston—Stevens Thomas—Sturtevant Sam'l A.—Swett Israel jr.—Swan Foxwell—Swan Mary—Stowell Thomas N.—Twitchell Moses—Whittemore Isaiah—Wescott Frederick—Wescott Clement—Washburn I. C. & Co—Weeks Clarisa.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Inn of Col Samuel Morrill in Dixfield, all the right and interest that Galen M. Thompson of Dixfield in said county, has in and to a certain piece of land near Dixfield Village, with the buildings thereon, which he now occupies. Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

J. B. MERROW, Dept. Sh'ff.

Dixfield, July 5th, 1838. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of William Walker in Peru, in said county, on Saturday the eighteenth day of August next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Seth Roberts of said Peru has to redeem the farm which he now lives on, the same having been mortgaged to James Lunt, *Esq.* for about three hundred dollars. Terms made known at the time and places of sale. J. B. MERROW, Dept. Sh'ff.

Dixfield, July 5th, 1838. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the eleventh day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Oliver S. Coffran in Waterford, in said county, all the right which John P. Coffin of Boston, Mass. has in equity to redeem the Southerly part of Lot numbered Six in the Twelfth Range of lots, in Waterford aforesaid, containing sixty five acres as described in a deed from Benjamin Procter to Nathan Felton and Francis Procter, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 20, p. 377 & 378, dated Nov. 26, 1821, to which reference is had—Mortgaged to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty four dollars and interest.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, July 9, 1838. 3 47

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a License from the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford. I shall sell at Public Vendue on Monday the tenth day of September next, at ten o'clock *A. M.*, so much of the real estate of Anna Towne late of Norway; deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred dollars, if so much there be, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the following parcels, viz: about fifty-four acres in Greenwood near the homestead of the deceased, subject to the widow's dower; about forty acres in Greenwood lying between Daniel Hobbs' and Ansel Stevens' pasture land subject also to the widow's dower; one undivided half of a lot in the north part of Greenwood owned in company with Joel Town. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the widow of said deceased, and terms made known at the time and place of sale.

DANIEL TOWN, *Administrator.*

Norway, June 26, 1838. 47

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate within and for the county of Oxford, Commissioners' to receive and examine all the claims of the Several creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN GOULD Jr. late of Carthage, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed from the sixth day of March last for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend to that service at the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis in Carthage on the last Saturday of *August*, and the first Saturday of September next, at from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

FREEMAN ELLIS, } Com'rs.
HARRISON STOVER, }

April 30th, 1838. 3w47.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

MARY HAMLIN, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of America Hamlin late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford, in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

47 Copy Attest—LEVI STOWEL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

BENJAMIN ELLIS named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Perez Ellis late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the nineteenth day of Sept. next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w26 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

Rumford Falls House.

BY

J. B. LEACH.

Rumford Falls, June 1st. 1838.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June inst. 1838.

HUMBLY represents your petitioners, that the Road a part of which was laid out by your Honorable body in or about the year 1835 and a part of it by the Court of Sessions in 1830, usually called the Lombard Road, leading from North line of No. 5, 1st Range near the East shore of Magallaway river through No. 5, 1st Range, Letter B, and C Surplus, C, and Andover North Surplus, to Andover corner, is not of common convenience and necessity—that part of the road leading through No. 5 in the 1st Range being the only portion of the whole road which public necessity requires—and that the remaining portion above described ought in the opinion of your petitioners, to be discontinued—that the people on the Magalloway river, who alone would be benefitted by it, generally do not wish to have money wasted on it, because they believe it impracticable; that it is better for them to have one good road than two poor ones, that the money raised to open said road, though a large sum for the proprietors to pay, is yet insufficient to make the road good enough to be of any service—that if opened it could be made good and kept in repair only by repeated and oppressive taxes upon the proprietors, and would not in the winter season be kept open and could not possibly be made fit for use in summer for many years, that the better road for the Magalloway people is the one now opened through Errol and Letter B, which connects with the canal now opened to Brighton and soon to be opened to Bethel, and that this road can be made good only by giving it all the travel, and a passage by a horse boat is about to be established over the lake—That the proprietors of most of the land over which the Lombard Road passes paid a heavy tax during the year 1835 for the road through B. above mentioned, and will have to let the land be sacrificed for the taxes if such heavy sums of money are required from them in quick succession in times of pecuniary distress—Your petitioners therefore most earnestly solicit that all that part of the said Lombard Road between said Number 5, and Andover corner, may be discontinued, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY E. PRENTISS, & 39 others.

Letter B, June, 1838. 45

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered; that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Jonathan Virgin's tavern in Andover on Thursday the 20th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A.M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Andover, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Andover and in each of the townships through which said road is located, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners to be holden at Paris, Oxford county, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1838.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said county, do hereby respectfully represent, that, the road as now travelled from Labrador pond in Sumner to North Livermore Post Office is extremely hilly and circuitous and that there can be a better road by leaving the road as now travelled near the Shingle Mill of Cyrus Fletcher in Sumner, thence northerly to or near to the dwelling house of Miles Standish—thence easterly to intersect the old road betwixt the Bridge, west of the Bridge (near Madison Gammon's) and Lewis Thomas' dwelling house in Hartford—Also commencing at Hayford's Mills Village, so-called, in Canton, thence easterly passing by or near the dwelling houses of Charles Fuller and Thomas Thorn, in said Canton, and intersecting the old road between the dwelling houses of Bailey Bathaway and Hebron Norton in said Livermore.

We therefore request you to take such measures as shall carry the same into effect, and as in duty bound will ever pray, CYRUS THOMPSON Jr.,

and 51 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Hebron Norton in said Livermore on Wednesday the third day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Sumner, Canton, and Livermore, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Sumner, Canton, and Livermore, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the county of Oxford.

THE undersigned inhabitants of an incorporated place, called Fryeburg Academy Grant, in said county, would represent, that on that part of said Grant adjoining to the town of Bethel, there are now residing thirteen families, consisting of eighty five souls, and numbering forty scholars—that they labor under the many and serious difficulties and inconveniences incident to settlements without a legal organization, among which may be numbered a lack of means for the education of youth, the repairing of roads, the support of the poor, &c. Wherefore your Petitioners pray that, after the necessary preliminary measures may have been taken, they may be organized into a Plantation, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities usually belonging to other Plantations,—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JEREMIAH GROVER, & 12 others.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, May 19, 1838.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same to the inhabitants of said Fryeburg Academy Grant, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus printed at Portland, being the paper published by the printer to the State, three weeks successively,—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said Fryeburg Academy Grant, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted, thirty days at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris within and for said county, on the last Tuesday of October next, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Inhabitants of Peru and Rumford beg leave respectfully to represent, that the county road as now travelled from Elbridge G. Hall's in Peru to near Rumford East line, is very circuitous and passes over a very sandy hill, and that by altering said road, by straightening the same from said Halls to intersect the old road near the late residence of James H Wathington, deceased, said sand hill might be considerably avoided and the road straightened several rods in the distance of about half a mile, and the grading in general be much better and much easier kept in repair.

Your petitioners therefore pray that said road be altered accordingly, that the public as well as individuals may be benefitted thereby, also to discontinue the old road when the other is accepted. Said Road is in the west part of Peru

DAVIS HALL, & 44 others.

June 2d, 1838 45

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Davis Hall in said Peru on Monday the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Peru, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Peru, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris in and for said county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, 1838.

THE undersigned citizens of said county residing in Newry, Township Letter A No. 2, and Township Letter B, respectfully represent, that they are deeply interested in having a county road through said A. No 2 and a part of B. made and completed, and whereas there has been a road laid out and a tax has been assessed for the opening of said road, but said tax has not as yet been expended, and we the undersigned believe that a part of said road is not located in the most convenient route for the benefit of the travelling public and of the proprietors of said Township A. No 2.—We therefore pray your honorable body that you will take such measures as are expedient to have a part of said location altered, viz: beginning at a place where a road has been cut out from the former location to go to Jesse Smith's thence by said Smith's house on the easterly side of Cambridge river in the most convenient place to the upper Dam, so called, thence crossing said river and keeping on the westerly side of said river in the most convenient route to intersect the county road in B.

JAMES BROWN, & 41 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the county Commissioners will meet at Thomas Braggs tavern in Letter B on Thursday the 13th day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of the townships through which said road passes, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the county of Oxford at their Session next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, instant.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a county road leading from the Locust bridge, so-called, over Crooked river, in Otisfield in the county of Cumberland, thence by Lombard's Mills in Norway, in the county of Oxford, to the store of John B Ford in said Norway, a distance of about five miles, is necessary for the accommodation of the public travel. They therefore pray your honors that said route may be viewed and a county road laid out and established thereon,—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

RICHARD LOMBARD, & 55 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners of said counties of Oxford and Cumberland will meet at the dwelling house of William Frost in said Norway, on Wednesday the 22d day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Otisfield and Norway, and on the county Attorneys of said counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Norway and Otisfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Portland Advertiser, and Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Antepass Durell Administrator of the estate of Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a sale of a part thereof would injure the residue.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the 28th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as no trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displayed by the greatest confidence. They have procured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base efforts of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would there express on his part, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different actions are not to any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in connection, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to unloose purity in our bodies, bring about a natural connection by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Chalic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 20 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the certificates, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield.
Lovel,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Deshon.
Buckfield,	Artimas F. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.
Norway,	Wm. E. Goodnow.
Woodstock & Greenwood,	Welcome Kinsley.

Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
eply 29 For the State of Maine.

CITIZENS OF MAINE—Beware of Counterfeit Brandreth's Pills, sold by one A. L. Norcross, of Hallowell, Maine. Said Norcross Pills are a filthy composition, entirely different in their effect from the genuine (if any effect they have, which is very doubtful)—I would not forget to give the said A. L. Norcross the credit of making the clumsiest, poorest apology for Brandreth's Pills that I have ever seen, although I have examined some fifty or sixty different specimens of Counterfeit Brandreth's Pills. This said *Norcross* has the dastardly impudence to impose upon honest mechanics his *spurious issues* with a guarantee that they are the genuine Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which is a fabrication.—Honest citizens, please have an eye to this deceiving villain, and govern yourselves accordingly, when you wish to purchase Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Medicine. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

3m 41 12 Hanover-street, Boston, (Mass.)

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Rumford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors and owners of lots in the town of Rumford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following sums are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the years 1836–1837. And unless the same and all intervening charges are paid to me on or before *Wednesday, the Twenty Fourth day of October next*, a sufficient of the land as will be sufficient to pay the same taxes and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue according to law on that day at *ten of the clock in the forenoon* at the office of Peter C. Virgin in said Rumford.

	No. of Lot	No. of Division	No. of Acres	Value.	Tax 1836.	Highway tax and Bills 1836.	Tax 1837.
Unknown.	70	3	50	$40	1 16	38	1 02
do	11	3	50	25			50
John How Jr	16	1	31	75			33
Unknown,	42	1	100	100			75
John How Jr	79	1	100	100			33
do	43	3	70	50			33
John Bradley,	63	3	62	50			
A Powers,	12	1	20	200			1,00
do	10	1	20	175			88
John How Jr.	7	1	21	200			1,00
do	7	1	83	100			50
John Bradley,	88	1	163	70			25
John Bradley,	103	3	75	40			20
David Watt,	10	1	80	100			50
do	13	3	100	100			50
do	16	3	100	100			50
Carding Machine near widow Abbott	34	3		500			2 50
John How Jr.	17	3	67	75			38
do	79	3	67	75			38
B. Curtis,	58	3	67	60			30

July 2, 1838. JOSHUA GRAHAM, Collector 3w47

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on sundry Executions and to be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 28th day of July next, at three of the clock P. M., on the premises, all the right in equity which Grenville J. Foster has to redeem certain parcel of land with a dwelling house and shop thereon, situated in Buckfield at the corner of the roads near the dwelling house of Hiram Hill, containing one acre, the same being subject to said Foster's mortgage to Roland Foster for the payment of a note of fifty dollars and interest from December 10th 1836.

DANIEL YOUNG, Jr. Dep. Sh'ff

Buckfield, June 21, 1838 3w 45

STRAY HORSE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 16th inst. a Gray Horse supposed to be about nine years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges & take him away

STEPHEN BACON

Woodstock June 18, 1838 * 41

Mortgagee's Notice.

THE undersigned holds a Mortgage executed July 13, 1835, by James Barnard of Boston and Josiah Bright of Watertown, both in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to John W. Dana of Fryeburg in the State of Maine, a certain lot of land lying in township No. Two in the third Range in the County of Oxford, known here, according to Lincoln County Survey, viz. Lot No. 9, in the first Range, No 1, 2, 3, 4, & 11 in the second range, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, & 11 in the third range; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 in the fourth range; 3, 7 & 8 in the fifth range; 1, 8 & 10 in the sixth range; 1, 2, 7, 10, 11 & 12 in the 7th range; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 10 in the eighth range; 2, 5, 6, 8, 11 & 12 in the ninth range; 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 in the tenth range; 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 in the eleventh range; 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 & 12 in the twelfth range; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 & 12 in the thirteenth range; 1, 3, 6 & 10 in the fourteenth range; 1, 2, 4 & 8 in the fifteenth range; 1, 2, 4, 7 & 8 in the sixteenth range; also lots No 11 in the first range, 4 & 10 in the second range, 7 in the third range, 2, 5, 6 & 11 in the fifth range, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 11 in the sixth range, 4 & 5 in the seventh range, 7 in the eighth range, 3 & 4 in the ninth range, 2 & 3 in the tenth range, 10 in the eleventh range, 9 in the thirteenth range, 3, 4 & 9 in the fourteenth range, 3 & 9 in the fifteenth range, and 3 & 9 in the sixteenth range. Which mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber as will appear by the said mortgage and the assignments thereon recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Books 45 & 62, and is held for the security of a promissory Note given by said Barnard & Bright, bearing date June 10, 1835, for Eight thousand seven hundred ten Dollars 52|100, payable in two years with six rest annually. The subscriber claims to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ROBERT FULLER,
By his Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Boston, June 6, 1838. 3w44

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

THE undersigned hold a Mortgage executed to Charles H. P. McLellan of Portland in the county of Cumberland on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1836 by Selden Huntington then of Portland in the county of Cumberland, of one undivided eighth part of a certain tract of land situated in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, containing ten thousand acres more or less, and being the same called the Surplusage of Letter C. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of said Huntington's four promissory notes; each bearing date June 29th, A. D. 1836, and payable as follows, viz: 1st for one hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-two cents payable in thirty days with interest after; 2d for three hundred and ninety-four dollars eighty-five cents payable in ninety days and gave with interest after; 3d for five hundred and three dollars sixty-two cents payable the thirtieth day of March A. D. 1837, with interest—4th for five hundred and three dollars sixty-two cents payable the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1838, with interest annually. None of said notes being paid, and said Mortgage together with said notes having been assigned to us by Charles H P McLellan then of Portland aforesaid under date of July 13th, A. D. 1836, for certain debts which have not yet been removed—Therefore the undersigned claim to have possession of said Premises for breach of the conditions of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same.

JOSEPH HAY.
THOMAS NORTON.

Acknowledgment.

WHEREAS I have at sundry times spoken of and concerning Joshua Graham, certain words of a character implying a want of chastity, unfaithfulness to the marriage vows, as a married man, and have unjustly accused him of illicit intercourse with certain females—Now therefore, be it known, that the charges aforesaid were made without just cause, that I have no reason and never had reason to speak of the said Graham in the manner I have done, and that the charges I have made against him in regard to his want of chastity and fidelity as aforesaid, are unfounded and untrue, so far as I have any knowledge, and that I cheerfully retract and disavow all and every charge of a like description against said Graham, and heartily regret that I have been guilty of slandering him in these respects

PHINEHAS WOOD.

Witness—S. Emery.

Paris, June 15, 1838 *41

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License of the Probate Court in the County of Oxford, there will be sold on the 16th day of July next, at ten of the clock A. M. at Empire on the premises formerly occupied by Gen. *JAMES B. RIPLEY*, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, so much of the Real Estate belonging to the estate of the deceased, as will produce the sum of twenty five thousand Dollars: Consisting of Houses, Wharves, Mills, Timber Lands, Settling Lands, Lots Meadow in Lubec, Parsonsfield and Eaton,—Bank stock, shares in Monroe Bank Canal, the reversion of the Widow's dower, and such personal property as there may be in the custody. Creditors and other may then & there be interested to attend the sale, at which time a more particular description of the property and the conditions of sale will be made known

ABIGAIL O RIPLEY,
JUDAH DANA,
JOHN A BALKAM, } Executors

Fryeburg, June 6th, 1838 3w44

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ann Perly late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Livermore in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

48 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

TIMOTHY GIBSON, Administrator on the estate of Daniel Bracket late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having exhibited his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said county, on the eighteenth day of Sept. next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—July 3, 1838.

TAKEN on execution and to be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 4th day of Aug. next at one of the clock P. M. at William B. Bean's Tavern, in Turner, All the *Right in Equity* which William Quimby has to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Turner, in said county, being part of Lot No. 228, formerly known by the name of the Warren Lot situated near Bear Pond, so called, the same being subject to said Quimby's Mortgage to Reuben Libby.

JONA. C. PHILLIPS, Dep. Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of August, 1838, at the Inn of Samuel Stanton in Fryeburg, all the right, title, of Orrin Bean in and to the farm on which he now resides, the same being subject to a mortgage to Joseph Howard, Treasurer of one hundred dollars in one year and interest—Recorded Vol. 14th, pages 335 and 6, Oxford Records, Western District—Reference to be had for a description of the property to the aforesaid Mortgage. The above property was attached on the original writ MERRILL WYMAN, Dep. Sh'ff.

Fryeburg, July 9, 1838. 47

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

HANNAH PURKIS named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Purkis late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the 28th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

LEVI LUDDEN Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ludden late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty eighth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

STEPHEN BERRY Administrator of the estate of Henry Perry late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w 46 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

HENRY RUSS named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Bachelder late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the twenty eighth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

HANNAH PURKIS named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Purkis late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the 28th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

EDMUND H. SHAW named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Solomon Shaw late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty eighth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

STEPHEN BERRY Administrator of the estate of Henry Perry late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w 46 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

REUBEN WRIGHT Administrator of the estate of Elbridge Stevens late of Jay, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claims against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Canton, in said county, on the eighteenth day of Sept. next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

26 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Levi Ludden administrator of the estate of Jacob Ludden late of Canton, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said County, on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted,

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

STRAY COLT.

COMMITTED to Pound on Monday the 25th inst. a Gray Mare Colt three or four years old, with dark mane and tail, which the owner may obtain by proving property and paying charges on application to

JOSEPH WILSON, Pound keeper Oxford.

Oxford, June 26th, 1838.